

Listing of the Claims:

The following is a complete listing of all the claims in the application, with an indication of the status of each:

1 Claim 1 (Previously Presented). A method of processing composite waste
2 including combustibles and incombustibles, the composite waste having an
3 outer dimension, comprising:
4 a press process for pressing the composite waste to decrease the
5 outer dimension of the composite waste; and
6 a dry distillation process for performing dry distillation on the
7 pressed composite waste.

1 Claim 2 (Previously Presented). The method as claimed in claim 1, further
2 comprising:
3 a shredding process for shredding the composite waste that has
4 been pressed and has undergone dry distillation; and
5 a separating process for separating the shredded composite waste
6 into combustible carbide and incombustibles.

1 Claim 3 (Currently Amended). The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein
2 the shredding process comprises ~~is divided into two steps comprising:~~
3 a first step in which a coarse shredding is performed; and
4 a second step in which a fine shredding is performed.

1 Claim 4 (Original). The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the
2 composite waste is a body of a car, seats and ornamental materials inside
3 the car.

1 Claim 5 (Original). The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the

2 composite waste is a body a car, seats and ornamental materials inside the
3 car, the pressed composite waste being formed in a rectangular
4 parallelepiped shape.

1 Claim 6 (Previously Presented). A method of processing a waste car body
2 including combustibles and incombustibles, comprising:
3 dismantling engine, battery, tires, fuel tank and suspension from the
4 waste car body;
5 pressing said car body in three directions: top-to-bottom, left-to-
6 right, and front-to-rear, forming a rectangular parallelepiped block;
7 performing a dry distillation process of said rectangular
8 parallelepiped block in which solid organic matter is broken down
9 resulting in residuals;
10 performing a coarse shredding of said residuals in order to separate
11 glass and carbide produced by said dry distillation step;
12 performing a fine shredding of said residuals from which glass and
13 carbide have been separated; and
14 separating metals from fine shredded pieces of said residuals.

1 Claim 7 (Previously Presented). The method of processing a waste car
2 body recited in claim 6, wherein the separated metals include iron,
3 aluminum, stainless steel and copper.

1 Claim 8 (Previously Presented). The method of processing a waste car
2 body recited in claim 6, wherein the dry distillation process is carried out
3 in a non-reducing atmosphere under a temperature ranging from
4 200–650°C.

1 Claim 9 (Previously Presented). The method of processing a waste car

2 body recited in claim 6, wherein multiple rectangular parallelepiped blocks
3 are simultaneously subject to said dry distillation process in a common
4 distillation pot.

1 10 (New). A method of processing composite waste including
2 combustibles and incombustibles, the composite waste having an outer
3 dimension, the method comprising placing the composite waste in a
4 predetermined position, and a dry distillation process for performing dry
5 distillation on the composite waste that has been pressed to decrease the
6 outer dimension of the composite waste in order to manufacture distilled
7 residuals.

1 11 (New). The method as claimed in claim 10, further comprising:
2 a shredding process for shredding the composite waste that has
3 been pressed and has undergone dry distillation; and
4 a separating process for separating the shredded composite waste
5 into combustible carbide and incombustibles.

1 12 (New). The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the shredding
2 process comprises:
3 a first step in which a coarse shredding is performed; and
4 a second step in which a fine shredding is performed.

1 13 (New). The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the composite
2 waste is a body of a car, seats and ornamental material inside the car.

1 14 (New). The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the composite
2 waste is a body of a car, seats and ornamental materials inside the car, the
3 pressed composite waste being formed in a rectangular parallelepiped

4 shape.

1 15 (New). The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein engine, battery,
2 tires, fuel tank and suspension have been dismantled from the pressed
3 waste car body.

1 16 (New). The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the separating step
2 separates metals from fine shredded pieces of the residuals.

1 17 (New). The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the separated
2 metals include iron, aluminum, stainless steel and copper.

1 18 (New). The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the dry distillation
2 process is carried out in a non-reducing atmosphere under a temperature
3 ranging from 200-650° C.

1 19 (New). The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the distilled
2 residuals are simultaneously subject to the dry distillation process in a
3 common distillation pot.

1 20 (New). A method of processing composite waste including
2 combustibles and incombustibles, the composite waste having an outer
3 dimension, comprising:
4 performing a dry distillation process on the composite waste that
5 has been pressed to decrease the outer dimension of the composite waste in
6 order to manufacture distilled residuals;
7 performing a coarse shredding of said residuals in order to separate
8 glass and carbide produced by the dry distillation step;
9 performing a fine shredding of said residuals from which glass and
10 carbide have been separated and

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11 separating metals from fine shredded pieces of said residuals.